HOUSE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 1394

AN ACT

2 To repeal sections 32.087, 94.270, 100.710,

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clause.

135.481, 135.750, 137.100, 137.101, 137.115, 3 4 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.431, 5 143.782, 144.025, 144.030, 144.083, 144.615, 6 301.025, and 644.032, RSMo, section 100.850, 7 RSMo, as enacted by conference committee 8 substitute for senate substitute for senate 9 committee substitute for house committee 10 substitute for house bill no. 289, ninety-11 second general assembly, first regular 12 session, and section 100.850, RSMo, as 13 enacted by senate committee substitute for 14 senate bill no. 620, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, and to enact 15 16 in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections 17 relating to taxation, with an effective date 18 for certain sections and with an emergency

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Sections 32.087, 94.270, 100.710, 135.481, 135.750, 137.100, 137.101, 137.115, 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.431, 143.782, 144.025, 144.030, 144.083, 144.615, 301.025, and 644.032, RSMo, section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by conference committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for house

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EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in boldface type in the above law is new proposed language.

bill no. 289, ninety-second general assembly, first regular 2. session, and section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 620, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, are repealed and twenty-three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 32.087, 94.270, 100.710, 100.850, 135.481, 135.751, 137.078, 137.100, 137.101, 137.115, 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.431, 143.782, 144.025, 144.030, 144.083, 144.615, 301.025, 644.032, and 1, to read as follows:

- 32.087. 1. Within ten days after the adoption of any ordinance or order in favor of adoption of any local sales tax authorized under the local sales tax law by the voters of a taxing entity, the governing body or official of such taxing entity shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance or order. The ordinance or order shall reflect the effective date thereof.
- 2. Any local sales tax so adopted shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of the local sales tax, except as provided in subsection 18 of this section.
- 3. Every retailer within the jurisdiction of one or more taxing entities which has imposed one or more local sales taxes under the local sales tax law shall add all taxes so imposed

along with the tax imposed by the sales tax law of the state of Missouri to the sale price and, when added, the combined tax shall constitute a part of the price, and shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price. The combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes shall be the sum of the rates, multiplying the combined rate times the amount of the sale.

- 4. The brackets required to be established by the director of revenue under the provisions of section 144.285, RSMo, shall be based upon the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.
- 5. The ordinance or order imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law shall impose upon all sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax or state highway use tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.
 - 6. On and after the effective date of any local sales tax

imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri all additional local sales taxes authorized under the authority of the local sales tax law. All local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue.

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- 7. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, governing the state sales tax and section 32.057, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of any local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law except as modified by the local sales tax law.
- 8. All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, as these sections now read and as they may hereafter be amended, it being the intent of this general assembly to ensure that the same sales tax exemptions granted from the state sales tax law also be granted under the local sales tax law, are hereby made applicable

to the imposition and collection of all local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law.

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- 9. The same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of the local sales tax law, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the director of revenue may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from any local sales tax imposed by the local sales tax law.
- 10. All discounts allowed the retailer under the provisions of the state sales tax law for the collection of and for payment of taxes under the provisions of the state sales tax law are hereby allowed and made applicable to any local sales tax collected under the provisions of the local sales tax law.
- 11. The penalties provided in section 32.057 and sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for a violation of the provisions of those sections are hereby made applicable to violations of the provisions of the local sales tax law.
- 12. (1) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales, except the sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors, shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property

sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination. In the event a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participates in the sale, the sale shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer where the initial order for the tangible personal property is taken, even though the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment or billing. A sale by a retailer's agent or employee shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business from which he works.

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- (2) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall be deemed to be consummated at the residence of the purchaser and not at the place of business of the retailer, or the place of business from which the retailer's agent or employee works.
- (3) For the purposes of any local tax imposed by an ordinance or under the local sales tax law on charges for mobile telecommunications services, all taxes of mobile telecommunications service shall be imposed as provided in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, 4 U.S.C. Sections 116 through 124, as amended.
- 13. Local sales taxes imposed pursuant to the local sales tax law on the purchase and sale of motor vehicles, trailers,

boats, and outboard motors shall not be collected and remitted by the seller, but shall be collected by the director of revenue at the time application is made for a certificate of title, if the address of the applicant is within a taxing entity imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law.

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- 14. The director of revenue and any of his deputies, assistants and employees who have any duties or responsibilities in connection with the collection, deposit, transfer, transmittal, disbursement, safekeeping, accounting, or recording of funds which come into the hands of the director of revenue under the provisions of the local sales tax law shall enter a surety bond or bonds payable to any and all taxing entities in whose behalf such funds have been collected under the local sales tax law in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for each such tax; but the director of revenue may enter into a blanket bond covering himself and all such deputies, assistants and employees. The cost of any premium for such bonds shall be paid by the director of revenue from the share of the collections under the sales tax law retained by the director of revenue for the benefit of the state.
- 15. The director of revenue shall annually report on his management of each trust fund which is created under the local sales tax law and administration of each local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law. He shall provide each taxing

entity imposing one or more local sales taxes authorized by the local sales tax law with a detailed accounting of the source of all funds received by him for the taxing entity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the state auditor shall annually audit each trust fund. A copy of the director's report and annual audit shall be forwarded to each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes.

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Within the boundaries of any taxing entity where one or 16. more local sales taxes have been imposed, if any person is delinquent in the payment of the amount required to be paid by him under the local sales tax law or in the event a determination has been made against him for taxes and penalty under the local sales tax law, the limitation for bringing suit for the collection of the delinquent tax and penalty shall be the same as that provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo. Where the director of revenue has determined that suit must be filed against any person for the collection of delinquent taxes due the state under the state sales tax law, and where such person is also delinquent in payment of taxes under the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall notify the taxing entity [to which delinquent taxes are due under the local sales tax law by United States registered mail or certified mail at least ten days before turning the case over to the attorney general. The taxing entity, acting through its attorney, may join in such suit as a

party plaintiff to seek a judgment for the delinquent taxes and penalty due such taxing entity.] in the event any person fails or refuses to pay the amount of any local sales tax due[, the director of revenue shall promptly notify the taxing entity to which the tax would be due] so that appropriate action may be taken by the taxing entity.

- under the property is seized by the director of revenue under the provisions of any law authorizing seizure of the property of a taxpayer who is delinquent in payment of the tax imposed by the state sales tax law, and where such taxpayer is also delinquent in payment of any tax imposed by the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall permit the taxing entity to join in any sale of property to pay the delinquent taxes and penalties due the state and to the taxing entity under the local sales tax law. The proceeds from such sale shall first be applied to all sums due the state, and the remainder, if any, shall be applied to all sums due such taxing entity.
- 18. If a local sales tax has been in effect for at least one year under the provisions of the local sales tax law and voters approve reimposition of the same local sales tax at the same rate at an election as provided for in the local sales tax law prior to the date such tax is due to expire, the tax so reimposed shall become effective the first day of the first calendar quarter after the director receives a certified copy of

the ordinance, order or resolution accompanied by a map clearly showing the boundaries thereof and the results of such election, provided that such ordinance, order or resolution and all necessary accompanying materials are received by the director at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such tax. Any administrative cost or expense incurred by the state as a result of the provisions of this subsection shall be paid by the city or county reimposing such tax.

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1. The mayor and board of aldermen shall have 94.270. power and authority to regulate and to license and to levy and collect a license tax on auctioneers, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, banks, brokers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, grocers, confectioners, restaurants, butchers, taverns, hotels, public boardinghouses, billiard and pool tables and other tables, bowling alleys, lumber dealers, real estate agents, loan companies, loan agents, public buildings, public halls, opera houses, concerts, photographers, bill posters, artists, agents, porters, public lecturers, public meetings, circuses and shows, for parades and exhibitions, moving picture shows, horse or cattle dealers, patent right dealers, stockyards, inspectors, gaugers, mercantile agents, gas companies, insurance companies, insurance agents, express companies, and express agents, telegraph companies, light, power and water companies, telephone companies, manufacturing and other corporations or institutions,

automobile agencies, and dealers, public garages, automobile repair shops or both combined, dealers in automobile accessories, gasoline filling stations, soft drink stands, ice cream stands, ice cream and soft drink stands combined, soda fountains, street railroad cars, omnibuses, drays, transfer and all other vehicles, traveling and auction stores, plumbers, and all other business, trades and avocations whatsoever, and fix the rate of carriage of persons, drayage and cartage of property; and to license, tax, regulate and suppress ordinaries, money brokers, money changers, intelligence and employment offices and agencies, public masquerades, balls, street exhibitions, dance houses, fortune tellers, pistol galleries, corn doctors, private venereal hospitals, museums, menageries, equestrian performances, horoscopic views, telescopic views, lung testers, muscle developers, magnifying glasses, ten pin alleys, ball alleys, billiard tables, pool tables and other tables, theatrical or other exhibitions, boxing and sparring exhibitions, shows and amusements, tippling houses, and sales of unclaimed goods by express companies or common carriers, auto wrecking shops and junk dealers; to license, tax and regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, porters and all others pursuing like occupations, with or without vehicles, and to prescribe their compensation; and to regulate, license and restrain runners for steamboats, cars, and public houses; and to license ferries, and

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to regulate the same and the landing thereof within the limits of the city, and to license and tax auto liveries, auto drays and jitneys.

- 2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred but less than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of twenty-six dollars and fifty cents per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand one hundred but less than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of thirteen dollars per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this

- 2 100.710. As used in sections 100.700 to 100.850, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Assessment", an amount of up to five percent of the gross wages paid in one year by an eligible industry to all eligible employees in new jobs, or up to ten percent if the economic development project is located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo;
 - (2) "Board", the Missouri development finance board as created by section 100.265;
 - (3) "Certificates", the revenue bonds or notes authorized to be issued by the board pursuant to section 100.840;
 - (4) "Credit", the amount agreed to between the board and an eligible industry, but not to exceed the assessment attributable to the eligible industry's project;
 - (5) "Department", the Missouri department of economic development;
 - (6) "Director", the director of the department of economic
 development;
 - (7) "Economic development project":
 - (a) The acquisition of any real property by the board, the eliqible industry, or its affiliate; or
- 23 (b) The fee ownership of real property by the eligible 24 industry or its affiliate; and

(c) For both paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subdivision,

"economic development project" shall also include the development

of the real property including construction, installation, or

equipping of a project, including fixtures and equipment, and

facilities necessary or desirable for improvement of the real

property, including surveys; site tests and inspections;

subsurface site work; excavation; removal of structures,

roadways, cemeteries and other surface obstructions; filling,

grading and provision of drainage, storm water retention,

installation of utilities such as water, sewer, sewage treatment,

gas, electricity, communications and similar facilities; off-site

construction of utility extensions to the boundaries of the real

property; and the acquisition, installation, or equipping of

facilities on the real property, for use and occupancy by the

eligible industry or its affiliates;

(8) "Eligible employee", a person employed on a full-time basis in a new job at the economic development project averaging at least thirty-five hours per week who was not employed by the eligible industry or a related taxpayer in this state at any time during the twelve-month period immediately prior to being employed at the economic development project. For an essential industry, a person employed on a full-time basis in an existing job at the economic development project averaging at least thirty- five hours per week may be considered an eligible

employee for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;

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"Eligible industry", a business located within the state of Missouri which is engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, office industries, or agricultural processing, but excluding retail, health or professional services. "Eligible industry" does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operation at one location in the state and relocates substantially the same operation to another location in the state. This does not prohibit a business from expanding its operations at another location in the state provided that existing operations of a similar nature located within the state are not closed or substantially reduced. This also does not prohibit a business from moving its operations from one location in the state to another location in the state for the purpose of expanding such operation provided that the board determines that such expansion cannot reasonably be accommodated within the municipality in which such business is located, or in the case of a business located in an incorporated area of the county, within the county in which such business is located, after conferring with the chief elected official of such municipality or county and taking

into consideration any evidence offered by such municipality or county regarding the ability to accommodate such expansion within such municipality or county. An eligible industry must:

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- (a) Invest a minimum of fifteen million dollars, or ten million dollars for an office industry, in an economic development project; and
- (b) Create a minimum of one hundred new jobs for eligible employees at the economic development project or a minimum of five hundred jobs if the economic development project is an office industry or a minimum of two hundred new jobs if the economic development project is an office industry located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo, or in the case of an approved company for a project for a world headquarters of a business whose primary function is tax return preparation in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, create a minimum of one hundred new jobs for eliqible employees at the economic development project. An industry that meets the definition of "essential industry" may be considered an eligible industry for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;
- (10) "Essential industry", a business that otherwise meets the definition of eligible industry except an essential industry shall:

(a) Be a targeted industry;

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- (b) Be located in a home rule city with more than twenty-six thousand but less than twenty-seven thousand inhabitants located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants;
- (c) Have maintained at least two thousand jobs at the proposed economic development project site each year for a period of four years preceding the year in which application for the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850 is made and during the year in which said application is made;
- (d) For the duration of the certificates, retain at the proposed economic development project site the level of employment that existed at the site in the taxable year immediately preceding the year in which application for the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850 is made; and
- (e) Invest a minimum of five hundred million dollars in the economic development project by the end of the third year after the issuance of the certificates under this program;
- (11) "New job", a job in a new or expanding eligible industry not including jobs of recalled workers, replacement jobs or jobs that formerly existed in the eligible industry in the state. For an essential industry, an existing job may be considered a new job for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;

(12) "Office industry", a regional, national or international headquarters, a telecommunications operation, a computer operation, an insurance company, or a credit card billing and processing center;

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- (13) "Program costs", all necessary and incidental costs of providing program services including payment of the principal of premium, if any, and interest on certificates, including capitalized interest, issued to finance a project, and funding and maintenance of a debt service reserve fund to secure such certificates. Program costs shall include:
- (a) Obligations incurred for labor and obligations incurred to contractors, subcontractors, builders and materialmen in connection with the acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project;
- (b) The cost of acquiring land or rights in land and any cost incidental thereto, including recording fees;
- (c) The cost of contract bonds and of insurance of all kinds that may be required or necessary during the course of acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project which is not paid by the contractor or contractors or otherwise provided for;
- (d) All costs of architectural and engineering services, including test borings, surveys, estimates, plans and specifications, preliminary investigations and supervision of

- construction, as well as the costs for the performance of all the

 duties required by or consequent upon the acquisition,

 construction, installation or equipping of an economic

 development project;
 - (e) All costs which are required to be paid under the terms of any contract or contracts for the acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project; and
 - (f) All other costs of a nature comparable to those described in this subdivision;

- (14) "Program services", administrative expenses of the board, including contracted professional services, and the cost of issuance of certificates;
- (15) "Targeted industry", an industry or one of a cluster of industries that is identified by the department as critical to the state's economic security and growth and affirmed as such by the joint committee on economic development policy and planning established in section 620.602, RSMo.
- a job development assessment fee, not to exceed five percent of the gross wages of each eligible employee whose job was created as a result of the economic development project, or not to exceed ten percent if the economic development project is located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo, for the purpose of retiring bonds which fund the economic

development project.

- 2. Any approved company remitting an assessment as provided in subsection 1 of this section shall make its payroll books and records available to the board at such reasonable times as the board shall request and shall file with the board documentation respecting the assessment as the board may require.
- 3. Any assessment remitted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall cease on the date the bonds are retired.
- 4. Any approved company which has paid an assessment for debt reduction shall be allowed a tax credit equal to the amount of the assessment. The tax credit may be claimed against taxes otherwise imposed by chapters 143 and 148, RSMo, except withholding taxes imposed under the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265, RSMo, which were incurred during the tax period in which the assessment was made.
- 5. In no event shall the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized by subsection 4 of this section exceed eleven million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars annually. Of such amount, nine hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be reserved for an approved project for a world headquarters of a business whose primary function is tax return preparation that is located in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county.
 - 6. The director of revenue shall issue a refund to the

approved company to the extent that the amount of credits allowed in subsection 4 of this section exceeds the amount of the approved company's income tax.

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- [100.850. 1. The approved company shall remit to the board a job development assessment fee, not to exceed five percent of the gross wages of each eligible employee whose job was created as a result of the economic development project, or not to exceed ten percent if the economic development project is located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo, for the purpose of retiring bonds which fund the economic development project.
- 2. Any approved company remitting an assessment as provided in subsection 1 of this section shall make its payroll books and records available to the board at such reasonable times as the board shall request and shall file with the board documentation respecting the assessment as the board may require.
- 3. Any assessment remitted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall cease on the date the bonds are retired.
- 4. Any approved company which has paid an assessment for debt reduction shall be allowed a tax credit equal to the amount of the assessment. The tax credit may be claimed against taxes otherwise imposed by chapters 143 and 148, RSMo, except withholding taxes imposed under the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265, RSMo, which were incurred during the tax period in which the assessment was made.
- 5. In no event shall the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized by subsection 4 of this section exceed eleven million dollars annually.
- 6. The director of revenue shall issue a refund to the approved company to the extent that the amount of credits allowed in subsection 4 of this section exceeds the amount of the approved company's income tax.]

135.481. 1. (1) Any taxpayer who incurs eligible costs for a new residence located in a distressed community or within a census block group as described in subdivision (10) of section 135.478, or for a multiple unit condominium described in subdivision (2) of this subsection, shall receive a tax credit equal to fifteen percent of such costs against his or her tax liability. The tax credit shall not exceed forty thousand dollars per new residence in any ten-year period.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a "multiple unit condominium" is one that is intended to be owner occupied, which is constructed on property subject to an industrial development contract as defined in section 100.310, RSMo, and which lies within an area with a city zoning classification of urban redevelopment district established after January 1, 2000, and before December 31, 2001, and which is constructed in connection with the qualified rehabilitation of a structure more than ninety years old eligible for the historic structures rehabilitation tax credit described in sections 253.545 to 253.559, RSMo, and is under way by January 1, 2000, and completed by January 1, 2002.
- 2. Any taxpayer who incurs eligible costs for a new residence located within a census block as described in subdivision (6) of section 135.478 shall receive a tax credit equal to fifteen percent of such costs against his or her tax liability. The tax credit shall not exceed twenty-five thousand

dollars per new residence in any ten-year period.

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- 2. Any taxpayer who is not performing substantial 3 rehabilitation and who incurs eligible costs for rehabilitation of an eligible residence or a qualifying residence shall receive 4 5 a tax credit equal to twenty-five percent of such costs against his or her tax liability. The minimum eligible costs for 6 7 rehabilitation of an eligible residence shall be ten thousand dollars. The minimum eligible costs for rehabilitation of a 8 qualifying residence shall be five thousand dollars. The tax 9 10 credit shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in any Any taxpayer who has obtained approvals of 11 ten-year period. multiple phase projects before December 31, 2004, and who incurs 12 13 eligible costs for a new residence in an area described in subsection 2 of this section which is constructed on property 14 subject to the industrial development provisions of section 15 100.300 to 100.600, RSMo, and which lies within an area with a 16 17 city zoning classification of urban development district, may 18 reallocate the tax credits within the phases in an amount not to 19 exceed thirty-five percent of such costs up to seventy thousand 20 dollars per residence in any ten-year period.
 - 4. Any taxpayer who incurs eligible costs for substantial rehabilitation of a qualifying residence shall receive a tax credit equal to thirty-five percent of such costs against his or her tax liability. The minimum eligible costs for substantial

rehabilitation of a qualifying residence shall be ten thousand dollars. The tax credit shall not exceed seventy thousand dollars in any ten-year period.

- 5. A taxpayer shall be eligible to receive tax credits for new construction or rehabilitation pursuant to only one subsection of this section.
- 6. No tax credit shall be issued pursuant to this section for any structure which is in violation of any municipal or county property, maintenance or zoning code.
- 7. No tax credit shall be issued pursuant to sections 135.475 to 135.487 for the construction or rehabilitation of rental property.
- 135.751. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Accredited film or video production certificate", a certificate issued by the department of economic development certifying that the film or video production is an accredited production;
- (2) "Accredited production", a film or video production produced in this state and accredited by the department of economic development as determined by rule or regulation;
- (3) "Expenditure", any amount spent within this state on the following items by a production corporation for an accredited production, to the extent that the expenditures are reasonable

under the circumstances:

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- (a) The salary or wages directly attributable to the production that are incurred by the production corporation relating to services rendered in this state by residents of this state for the stages of production of the accredited production, from the final script stage to the end of the post-production stage, and paid by the corporation in the taxable year for which the credit is being claimed to employees of the corporation who were residents of this state at the time the payments were made;
- (b) That portion of the remuneration, other than salary or wages, directly attributable to the accredited production, relating to services personally rendered in this state by residents of this state to the production corporation for the stages of production of the accredited production, from the final script stage to the end of the post-production stage, and that is paid by the production corporation to a person or a partnership that:
- <u>a. Carries on a business in this state through a permanent</u> <u>establishment;</u>
- b. Resides in this state at the time the amount is paid and who is not an employee of the production corporation, to the extent that the amount paid is attributable to and does not exceed the salary or wages paid by the individual to the individual's employees at a time when they were residents of this

state for personally rendering services in this state for the accredited production;

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- c. Is another corporation that is a taxable Missouri
 corporation, to the extent that the amount paid is attributable
 to and does not exceed the salary or wages paid to the other
 corporation's employees at a time when they were residents of
 this state for personally rendering services in this state for
 the accredited production;
- d. Is another corporation that is a taxable Missouri corporation, all the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of which, except directors' qualifying shares, belong to an individual who was a resident of this state and the activities of which consist principally of the provision of the individual's services, to the extent that the amount paid is attributable to services rendered personally in this state by the individual for the accredited production; or
 - e. Is a partnership, to the extent that the amount paid:
- (i) Is attributable to services personally rendered for the accredited production by an individual who is a resident in this state and who is a member of the partnership; or
- (ii) Is attributable to and does not exceed the salary or wages paid by the partnership to its employees at a time when they were residents of this state for personally rendering services in this state for the accredited production.

1	"Expenditure" does not apply to an amount that is not a
2	production cost, including amounts relating to advertising,
3	marketing, promotion, market research, or an amount related in
4	any way to another film or video production or accredited
5	production:

- (4) "Production corporation", any corporation that provides film or video production or film or video production services and that:
- (a) Owns the copyright in the accredited production

 throughout the period during which the accredited production is

 produced in this state; or
- (b) Has contracted directly with the owner of the copyright in the accredited production to provide production services related to the accredited production, where the owner of the copyright is not an eligible production corporation with respect to the accredited production.
- For purposes of this subdivision, "production corporation" does not include a corporation that is:
- (a) Exempt, in whole or in part, from federal or Missouri income tax; or
- (b) Controlled directly or indirectly in any manner
 whatever by one or more persons all or part of whose taxable
 income is exempt from federal or Missouri income tax;

- (5) "Rental costs", the amounts paid for renting film production equipment and vehicles located in this state and owned by any person or entity residing in this state for the production of an accredited production.
 - 2. For purposes of this section:

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- (1) "Remuneration" does not include remuneration determined by reference to profits or revenues;
- (2) "Salary or wages" does not include any agreement to issue securities to any employee or employee stock options or an amount determined by reference to profits or revenues;
- the accredited production include only the services that are rendered at that stage by a resident of this state who performs the duties of animation cameraman, assistant colorist, assistant mixer, assistant sound-effects technician, boom operator, colorist, computer graphics designer, cutter, developing technician, director of post production, dubbing technician, encoding technician, inspection technician, clean up, mixer, optical effects technician, picture editor, printing technician, projectionist, recording technician, senior editor, sound editor, sound-effects technician, special effects editor, subtitle technician, timer, video-film recorder operator, videotape operator, or by a person who performs a prescribed post-production duty.

3. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, any production corporation engaging in an accredited production may receive a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, RSMo, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265, RSMo, on the income derived from the accredited production. The amount of the credit authorized under this section shall be an amount equal to sixteen percent of the total amount of the expenditures made during the tax year in which the accredited production is produced and eight percent of the total amount spent on rental costs incurred for the production of an accredited production during the tax years in which the accredited production is produced. The credit allowed in this section shall be claimed as authorized in subsection 4 of this section, and shall not be claimed for the tax years in which the expenditures are made and the rental costs incurred.

4. The amount of the tax credit claimed under this section shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's state tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. The credit shall be claimed by the taxpayer in any tax year after the tax years in which the accredited production was produced and in which expenditures are made or rental costs are incurred for the subsequent accredited production in this state by the production corporation, provided, that the subsequent accredited production shall commence within ten years of the initial accredited

production for which the expenditures were made and the rental
costs incurred. Any tax credit allowed under this section that
cannot be fully claimed in any taxable year the subsequent
accredited production is produced may be carried over to the
taxable years for which the production corporation claims a tax
credit under this section for other subsequent accredited
productions until the full credit has been claimed. No taxpayer
claiming a tax credit for expenditures or rental costs under thi
section shall be eligible to claim the tax credit allowed in
section 135.750 for the same expenditures or rental costs, and n
person claiming a tax credit for any expenditures or rental cost
under section 135.750 shall be eligible to claim the tax credit
under this section for the same expenditures or rental costs.

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- 5. Any taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall file the following as part of such taxpayer's tax return:
- (1) A form prescribed by the department of economic development containing prescribed information relating to the accredited production;
- (2) An accredited film or video production certificate relating to the accredited production;
- (3) A statement that the principal filming or taping of the accredited production began before the end of the year; and
- (4) Any documentation the department of economic development deems necessary to confirm the taxpayer's eligibility

for the credit.

- 2 <u>6. An accredited film or video production certificate may</u>
 3 be revoked by the department of economic development if:
 - (1) An omission or incorrect statement was made in the application for a certificate for the purpose of obtaining the certificate; or
 - (2) The production is not an accredited production.
 - No person or entity that has had an accredited film or video production certificate revoked may claim any tax credit under this section.
 - 7. The director of the department of economic development and the director of the department of revenue may promulgate rules and regulations to administer and enforce this section.

 Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004,

shall be invalid and void.

- 2 <u>8. Pursuant to section 23.253, RSMo, of the Missouri Sunset</u>
 3 Act:
 - (1) The provisions of the new program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and
 - (2) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset twelve years after the effective date of the reauthorization of this section; and
 - (3) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset.
 - 137.078. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:
 - (1) "Analog equipment", all depreciable items of tangible personal property that are used directly or indirectly in broadcasting television shows and commercials through the use of analog technology;
 - (2) "Applicable analog fraction", a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of analog television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year and the denominator of which is an amount representing the total combined number of analog and digital television sets in the United States

for the immediately preceding calendar year. The applicable analog fraction will be determined on an annual basis by the Missouri Broadcasters Association;

numerator of which is the total number of digital television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year and the denominator of which is an amount representing the total combined number of analog and digital television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year. The applicable digital fraction will be determined on an annual basis by the Missouri Broadcasters Association;

(4) "Applicable analog percentage", the following
percentages for the following years:

14		2004	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	2007
15	Year of Acquisition	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>
16					<u>1</u> %
17	<u>2006</u>				<u>1</u> %
18	<u>2005</u>			<u>25%</u>	<u>1</u> %
19	2004		<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>18</u>
20	<u>2003</u>	75%	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>1</u> %
21	2002	75%	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>18</u>
22	<u>2001</u>	75%	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>1</u> %
23	2000	75%	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>18</u>
24	<u>1999</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>1%</u>

1	<u>1998</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>1%</u>
2	Prior	75%	50%	25%	1%

- (5) "Digital equipment", all depreciable items of tangible personal property that are used directly or indirectly in broadcasting television shows and commercials through the use of digital technology;
- (6) "Television broadcasters", all businesses that own,
 lease, or operate television broadcasting stations that transmit
 television shows and commercials and that are required to be
 licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to provide such
 services;
- (7) "Television broadcasting equipment", both analog equipment and digital equipment.
- 2. For purposes of assessing all items of television
 broadcasting equipment that are owned and used by television
 broadcasters for purposes of broadcasting television shows and
 commercials:
- (1) The true value in money of all analog equipment shall be determined by depreciating the historical cost of such property using the depreciation tables provided in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section and multiplying the results by the applicable analog percentage. The result of the second computation is multiplied by the applicable analog fraction to determine the true value in money of the analog equipment; and

(2) The true value in money of all digital equipment shall be determined by depreciating the historical cost of such property using the depreciation tables provided in subdivision

(2) of subsection 3 of this section and multiplying the results by the applicable digital fraction to determine the true value in money of the digital equipment.

- 3. For purposes of subsection 2 of this section, the depreciation tables for determining the fair value in money of television broadcasting equipment are as follows:
- (1) For analog equipment, the following depreciation tables will apply for the following years:

12		2004	2005	2006	2007
13	Year of Acquisition	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>
14	<u>2006</u>				<u>65%</u>
15	<u>2005</u>			<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>
16	<u>2004</u>		<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>30%</u>
17	2003	<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>
18	2002	45%	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>	<u>10%</u>
19	<u>2001</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>
20	2000	<u>20%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
21	<u>1999</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
22	<u>1998</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
23	<u>Prior</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>

(2) For digital equipment, the following depreciation

tables will apply for the following years:

2		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
3	Year of Acquisition	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>
4	<u>2006</u>				<u>65%</u>
5	2005			<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>
6	2004		<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>30%</u>
7	2003	<u>65%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>
8	2002	<u>45%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>	<u>10%</u>
9	2001	<u>30%</u>	<u> 20%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>
10	2000	<u>20%</u>	<u> 10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
11	<u>1999</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
12	<u>1998</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
13	<u>Prior</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>

137.100. The following subjects are exempt from taxation for state, county or local purposes:

- (1) Lands and other property belonging to this state;
- (2) Lands and other property belonging to any city, county or other political subdivision in this state, including market houses, town halls and other public structures, with their furniture and equipments, and on public squares and lots kept open for health, use or ornament;
 - (3) Nonprofit cemeteries;
- (4) The real estate and tangible personal property which is used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies

organized in this state, including not-for-profit agribusiness associations;

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- (5) All property, real and personal, actually and regularly used exclusively for religious worship, for schools and colleges, or for purposes purely charitable and not held for private or corporate profit, except that the exemption herein granted does not include real property not actually used or occupied for the purpose of the organization but held or used as investment even though the income or rentals received therefrom is used wholly for religious, educational or charitable purposes;
- (6) Household goods, furniture, wearing apparel and articles of personal use and adornment, as defined by the state tax commission, owned and used by a person in his home or dwelling place; [and]
- (7) Motor vehicles leased for a period of at least one year to this state or to any city, county, or political subdivision:
 and
- (8) Real or personal property leased or otherwise transferred by an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.430, RSMo, or sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo, to another for which or whom such property is not exempt when immediately after the lease or transfer, the interstate compact agency enters into a leaseback or other agreement that directly or indirectly gives such interstate compact agency a

right to use, control, and possess the property; provided,
however, that in the event of a conveyance of such property, the
interstate compact agency must retain an option to purchase the
property at a future date or, within the limitations period for
reverters, the property must revert back to the interstate
compact agency. Property will no longer be exempt under this
subdivision in the event of a conveyance as of the date, if any,
when:

- (a) The right of the interstate compact agency to use, control, and possess the property is terminated;
- (b) The interstate compact agency no longer has an option to purchase or otherwise acquire the property; and
- (c) There is no provisions for reverter of the property within the limitation period for reverters.
- 137.101. 1. The activities of nationally affiliated fraternal, benevolent, veteran, or service organizations which promote good citizenship, humanitarian activities, or improve the physical, mental, and moral condition of an indefinite number of people [are] or purposes purely charitable within the meaning of subsection 1 of section 6 of article X of the constitution and local assessing authorities may exempt such portion of the real and personal property of such organizations as the assessing authority may determine is utilized in purposes purely charitable from the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes.

2. If, at any time, an assessor finally determines, after any and all hearings or rightful appeals, that personal property, upon which an organization would otherwise owe taxes but for the provisions of subsection 1 of this section or subdivision (5) of section 137.100, is not used for purposes purely charitable, or for purposes described in subdivision (5) of section 137.100, then the assessor shall notify the department of revenue of such final determination within thirty days.

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137.115. 1. All other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the assessor or the assessor's deputies in all counties of this state including the city of St. Louis shall annually make a list of all real and tangible personal property taxable in the assessor's city, county, town or district. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section and section 137.078, the assessor shall annually assess all personal property at thirty-three and one-third percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property, including any new construction and improvements to real property, and possessory interests in real property at the percent of its true value in money set in subsection 5 of this section. The assessor shall annually assess all real property in the following manner: new assessed values shall be determined as of January first of each odd-numbered year and shall be entered in the assessor's books; those same assessed

values shall apply in the following even-numbered year, except for new construction and property improvements which shall be valued as though they had been completed as of January first of the preceding odd-numbered year. The assessor may call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and require the person to make a correct statement of all taxable tangible personal property owned by the person or under his or her care, charge or management, taxable in the county. On or before January first of each even-numbered year, the assessor shall prepare and submit a two-year assessment maintenance plan to the county governing body and the state tax commission for their respective approval or modification. The county governing body shall approve and forward such plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first. If the county governing body fails to forward the plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first, the assessor's plan shall be considered approved by the county governing body. If the state tax commission fails to approve a plan and if the state tax commission and the assessor and the governing body of the county involved are unable to resolve the differences, in order to receive state cost-share funds outlined in section 137.750, the county or the assessor shall petition the administrative hearing commission, by May first, to decide all matters in dispute

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regarding the assessment maintenance plan. Upon agreement of the parties, the matter may be stayed while the parties proceed with mediation or arbitration upon terms agreed to by the parties. The final decision of the administrative hearing commission shall be subject to judicial review in the circuit court of the county In the event a valuation of subclass (1) real property within any county with a charter form of government, or within a city not within a county, is made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden of proof, supported by clear, convincing and cogent evidence to sustain such valuation, shall be on the assessor at any hearing or appeal. In any such county, unless the assessor proves otherwise, there shall be a presumption that the assessment was made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer Such evidence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

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- (1) The findings of the assessor based on an appraisal of the property by generally accepted appraisal techniques; and
- (2) The purchase prices from sales of at least three comparable properties and the address or location thereof. As used in this paragraph, the word "comparable" means that:
- (a) Such sale was closed at a date relevant to the property valuation; and
 - (b) Such properties are not more than one mile from the

- site of the disputed property, except where no similar properties
 exist within one mile of the disputed property, the nearest
 comparable property shall be used. Such property shall be within
 five hundred square feet in size of the disputed property, and
 resemble the disputed property in age, floor plan, number of
 rooms, and other relevant characteristics.
 - 2. Assessors in each county of this state and the city of St. Louis may send personal property assessment forms through the mail.
 - 3. The following items of personal property shall each constitute separate subclasses of tangible personal property and shall be assessed and valued for the purposes of taxation at the following percents of their true value in money:
 - (1) Grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition, one-half of one percent;
 - (2) Livestock, twelve percent;

- (3) Farm machinery, twelve percent;
- (4) Motor vehicles which are eligible for registration as and are registered as historic motor vehicles pursuant to section 301.131, RSMo, and aircraft which are at least twenty-five years old and which are used solely for noncommercial purposes and are operated less than fifty hours per year or aircraft that are home built from a kit, five percent;
 - (5) Poultry, twelve percent; and

(6) Tools and equipment used for pollution control and tools and equipment used in retooling for the purpose of introducing new product lines or used for making improvements to existing products by any company which is located in a state enterprise zone and which is identified by any standard industrial classification number cited in subdivision (6) of section 135.200, RSMo, twenty-five percent.

- 4. The person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of the property, in a printed blank prepared for that purpose. The statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and either affirmed or sworn to as provided in section 137.155. The list shall then be delivered to the assessor.
- 5. All subclasses of real property, as such subclasses are established in section 4(b) of article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, shall be assessed at the following percentages of true value:
 - (1) For real property in subclass (1), nineteen percent;
 - (2) For real property in subclass (2), twelve percent; and
 - (3) For real property in subclass (3), thirty-two percent.
- 6. Manufactured homes, as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, which are actually used as dwelling units shall be assessed at the same percentage of true value as residential real property for the purpose of taxation. The percentage of assessment of true value for such manufactured homes shall be the same as for

residential real property. If the county collector cannot identify or find the manufactured home when attempting to attach the manufactured home for payment of taxes owed by the manufactured home owner, the county collector may request the county commission to have the manufactured home removed from the tax books, and such request shall be granted within thirty days after the request is made; however, the removal from the tax books does not remove the tax lien on the manufactured home if it is later identified or found. A manufactured home located in a manufactured home rental park, rental community or on real estate not owned by the manufactured home owner shall be considered personal property. A manufactured home located on real estate owned by the manufactured home owner may be considered real property.

- 7. Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement pursuant to section 137.750, unless the manufactured home has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.
- 8. Any amount of tax due and owing based on the assessment of a manufactured home shall be included on the personal property tax statement of the manufactured home owner unless the manufactured home has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, in which case the amount

of tax due and owing on the assessment of the manufactured home as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel shall be included on the real property tax statement of the real estate owner.

- 9. The assessor of each county and each city not within a county shall use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide, or its successor publication, as the recommended guide of information for determining the true value of motor vehicles described in such publication. In the absence of a listing for a particular motor vehicle in such publication, the assessor shall use such information or publications which in the assessor's judgment will fairly estimate the true value in money of the motor vehicle.
- 10. Before the assessor may increase the assessed valuation of any parcel of subclass (1) real property by more than fifteen percent since the last assessment, excluding increases due to new construction or improvements, the assessor shall conduct a physical inspection of such property.
- 11. If a physical inspection is required, pursuant to subsection 10 of this section, the assessor shall notify the property owner of that fact in writing and shall provide the owner clear written notice of the owner's rights relating to the physical inspection. If a physical inspection is required, the

property owner may request that an interior inspection be performed during the physical inspection. The owner shall have no less than thirty days to notify the assessor of a request for an interior physical inspection.

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- 12. A physical inspection, as required by subsection 10 of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, an on-site personal observation and review of all exterior portions of the land and any buildings and improvements to which the inspector has or may reasonably and lawfully gain external access, and shall include an observation and review of the interior of any buildings or improvements on the property upon the timely request of the owner pursuant to subsection 11 of this section. Mere observation of the property via a "drive-by inspection" or the like shall not be considered sufficient to constitute a physical inspection as required by this section.
- 13. The provisions of subsections 11 and 12 of this section shall only apply in any county with a charter form of government with more than one million inhabitants.
- 14. A county or city collector may accept credit cards as proper form of payment of outstanding property tax due. No county or city collector may charge surcharge for payment by credit card which exceeds the fee or surcharge charged by the credit card bank for its service.
 - 15. The provisions of this section and sections 137.073,

138.060 and 138.100, RSMo, shall become effective January 1, 2003, for any taxing jurisdiction which has at least seventy-five percent of the land area of such jurisdiction within a county with a charter form of government with greater than one million inhabitants, and the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060 and 138.100, RSMo, shall become effective January 1, 2005, for all taxing jurisdictions in this state. Any county in this state may, by an affirmative vote of the governing body of such county, opt into the provisions of this act prior to January 1, 2005.

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notwithstanding, any city may by ordinance include as a charge on bills issued for personal property taxes any outstanding parking violations issued on any vehicle for which personal property tax is to be paid and, if required by ordinance, such charge shall be collected with and in the same payment as personal property taxes are collected by the collector of revenue of such city. No personal property tax bill shall be considered paid unless all charges for parking violations are also paid in full and the collector of revenue shall not issue a paid personal property receipt until all such charges are paid.

2. Any city or city not within a county may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the county governing body and county collector of any county with a charter form of

government or any county of the first classification to include as a charge on bills issued for personal property taxes any outstanding vehicle-related fees and fines, including traffic violations, assessed or issued on any vehicle for which personal property tax is to be paid. For the purpose of this section, vehicle-related fees and fines shall include, but not be limited to, traffic violation fines, parking violation fines, towing and vehicle immobilization fees, and any late payment penalties and court costs associated with adjudication or collection of those fines. No personal property tax bill shall be considered paid unless all charges for parking violations and other vehiclerelated fees and fines are also paid in full, and the county collector shall not issue a paid personal property tax receipt until all such charges are paid. Any contract or cooperative agreement shall be in writing, signed by the city, county governing body, and county collector, and shall set forth the provisions and terms agreed to by the parties.

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137.505. If any person, corporation, partnership or association shall fail to file a return as required by sections 137.485 to 137.550, the assessor shall ascertain the true amount and value of the taxable tangible personal property of such person, corporation, partnership or association on the best information available to him and shall assess said property at [twenty-five] ten percent above its value.

143.081. 1. A resident individual, resident estate, and resident trust shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 for the amount of any income tax imposed for the taxable year by another state of the United States (or a political subdivision thereof) or the District of Columbia on income derived from sources therein and which is also subject to tax pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998. [Solely] For purposes of this subsection, the phrase "income tax imposed" shall [include] be that amount of tax before any income tax credit allowed by such other state or the District of Columbia [the basis for which is a charitable contribution which qualifies as a charitable deduction from income pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended] if the other state or the District of Columbia authorizes a reciprocal benefit for residents of this state.

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2. The credit provided pursuant to this section shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 as the amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from sources in the other taxing jurisdiction bears to the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from all sources. In applying the limitation of the previous sentence to an estate or trust, Missouri taxable income shall be substituted for Missouri adjusted gross income. If the tax of more than one other taxing

jurisdiction is imposed on the same item of income, the credit shall not exceed the limitation that would result if the taxes of all the other jurisdictions applicable to the item were deemed to be of a single jurisdiction.

- 3. For the purposes of this section, in the case of an S corporation, each resident S shareholder shall be considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S corporation to a state which does not measure the income of shareholders on an S corporation by reference to the income of the S corporation or where a composite return and composite payments are made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S corporation.
- 4. For purposes of subsection 3 of this section, in the case of an S corporation that is a bank chartered by a state, the office of thrift supervision, or the comptroller of currency, each Missouri resident S shareholder of such out-of-state bank shall qualify for the shareholder's pro rata share of any net tax paid, including a bank franchise tax based on the income of the bank, by such S corporation where bank payment of taxes are made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S bank to the extent of the tax paid.
- 143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the taxpayer's federal adjusted

gross income subject to the modifications in this section.

- 2. There shall be added to the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income:
- (a) The amount of any federal income tax refund received for a prior year which resulted in a Missouri income tax benefit;
- (b) Interest on certain governmental obligations excluded from federal gross income by Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code. The previous sentence shall not apply to interest on obligations of the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions or authorities and shall not apply to the interest described in subdivision (a) of subsection 3 of this section.

 The amount added pursuant to this paragraph shall be reduced by the amounts applicable to such interest that would have been deductible in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer except only for the application of Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code. The reduction shall only be made if it is at least five hundred dollars;
- (c) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 to the extent the amount deducted relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent the amount deducted exceeds the amount that would have been deductible pursuant to

Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2002; and

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- (d) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income for net operating loss allowed by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than the deduction allowed by Section 172(b)(1)(G) and Section 172(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for a net operating loss the taxpayer claims in the tax year in which the net operating loss occurred or carries forward for a period of more than twenty years and carries backward for more than two years. Any amount of net operating loss taken against federal taxable income [taxes] but disallowed [against] for Missouri income [taxes] tax purposes pursuant to this paragraph [since July 1,] after June 18, 2002, may be carried forward and taken against any [loss] income on the Missouri income tax return for a period of not more than twenty years from the year of the initial loss.
- 3. There shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the following amounts to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income:
- (a) Interest or dividends on obligations of the United
 States and its territories and possessions or of any authority,
 commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent
 exempt from Missouri income taxes pursuant to the laws of the

United States. The amount subtracted pursuant to this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the described obligations or securities and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph. The reduction in the previous sentence shall only apply to the extent that such expenses including amortizable bond premiums are deducted in determining the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or included in the taxpayer's Missouri itemized deduction. The reduction shall only be made if the expenses total at least five hundred dollars;

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- (b) The portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis to the taxpayer for Missouri income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on December 31, 1972, that does not exceed such difference in basis. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to one-half of such portion of the gain;
- (c) The amount necessary to prevent the taxation pursuant to this chapter of any annuity or other amount of income or gain which was properly included in income or gain and was taxed pursuant to the laws of Missouri for a taxable year prior to January 1, 1973, to the taxpayer, or to a decedent by reason of whose death the taxpayer acquired the right to receive the income or gain, or to a trust or estate from which the taxpayer received

the income or gain;

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- (d) Accumulation distributions received by a taxpayer as a beneficiary of a trust to the extent that the same are included in federal adjusted gross income;
- (e) The amount of any state income tax refund for a prior year which was included in the federal adjusted gross income;
- (f) The portion of capital gain specified in section 135.357, RSMo, that would otherwise be included in federal adjusted gross income; [and]
- (g) The amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2002, to the extent that amount relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent that amount exceeds the amount actually deducted pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002; and
- (h) For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, with respect to qualified property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during a taxable year by a taxpayer and for which an addition modification was made under paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this section, the amount by which addition modification made under paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this section on qualified property has not been recovered through the additional

subtractions provided in paragraph (g) of this subsection.

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- 4. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the taxpayer's share of the Missouri fiduciary adjustment provided in section 143.351.
 - 5. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the modifications provided in section 143.411.
- 143.431. 1. The Missouri taxable income of a corporation taxable under sections 143.011 to 143.996 shall be so much of its federal taxable income for the taxable year, with the modifications specified in subsections 2 [and 3] to 4 of this section, as is derived from sources within Missouri as provided in section 143.451. The tax of a corporation shall be computed on its Missouri taxable income at the rates provided in section 143.071.
- 2. There shall be added to or subtracted from federal taxable income, the modifications to adjusted gross income provided in section 143.121 and the applicable modifications to itemized deductions provided in section 143.141. There shall be subtracted the federal income tax deduction provided in section 143.171. There shall be subtracted, to the extent included in federal taxable income, corporate dividends from sources within Missouri.
 - 3. (1) If an affiliated group of corporations files a

consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes and fifty percent or more of its income is derived from sources within this state as determined in accordance with section 143.451, then it may elect to file a Missouri consolidated income tax return. The federal consolidated taxable income of the electing affiliated group for the taxable year shall be its federal taxable income.

- (2) So long as a federal consolidated income tax return is filed, an election made by an affiliated group of corporations to file a Missouri consolidated income tax return may be withdrawn or revoked only upon substantial change in the law or regulations adversely changing tax liability under this chapter; or, with permission of the director of revenue upon the showing of good cause for such action. After such a withdrawal or revocation with respect to an affiliated group, it may not file a Missouri consolidated income tax return for five years thereafter, except with the approval of the director of revenue, and subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.
- (3) No corporation which is part of an affiliated group of corporations filing a Missouri consolidated income tax return shall be required to file a separate Missouri corporate income tax return for the taxable year.
- (4) For each taxable year an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated income tax return does

not file a Missouri consolidated income tax return, for purposes of computing the Missouri income tax, the federal taxable income of each member of the affiliated group shall be determined as if a separate federal income tax return had been filed by each such member.

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- (5) The director of revenue may prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter as he may deem necessary in order that the tax liability of any affiliated group of corporations making a Missouri consolidated income tax return, and of each corporation in the group, before, during, and after the period of affiliation, may be returned, determined, computed, assessed, collected, and adjusted, in such manner as clearly to reflect the Missouri taxable income derived from sources within this state and in order to prevent avoidance of such tax liability.
- 4. If a net operating loss deduction is allowed for the taxable year, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of the net operating loss modification for each loss year as to which a portion of the net operating loss deduction is attributable. As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Loss year", the taxable year in which there occurs a federal net operating loss that is carried back or carried forward in whole or in part to another taxable year;

(2) "Net operating loss deduction", a net operating loss
deduction allowed for federal income tax purposes under Section
172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or a net
operating loss deduction allowed for Missouri income tax purposes
under paragraph (d) of subsection 2 of section 143.121, but not
including any net operating loss deduction that is allowed for
federal income tax purposes but disallowed for Missouri income
tax purposes under paragraph (d) of subsection 2 of section
143.121;

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- (3) "Net addition modification", for any taxable year, the amount by which the sum of all required additions to federal taxable income provided in this chapter, except for the net operating loss modification, exceeds the combined sum of the amount of all required subtractions from federal taxable income provided in this chapter;
- (4) "Net operating loss modification", an amount equal to the lesser of the amount of the net operating loss deduction attributable to that loss year or the amount by which the total net operating loss in the loss year is less than the sum of:
 - (a) The net addition modification for that loss year; and
- (b) The cumulative net operating loss deductions
 attributable to that loss year allowed for the taxable year and
 all prior taxable years.
 - 5. For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002,

- 1 <u>federal taxable income may be a positive or negative amount.</u>
- 2 <u>Subsection 4 of this section shall be effective for all tax years</u>
- 3 with a net operating loss deduction attributable to a loss year
- 4 ending on or after July 1, 2002, and the net operating loss
- 5 <u>modification shall only apply to loss years ending on or after</u>
- 6 <u>July 1, 2002.</u>
- 7 143.782. As used in sections 143.782 to 143.788, unless the
- 8 context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall
- 9 mean and include:
- 10 (1) "Court", the supreme court, court of appeals, or any
- 11 circuit court of the state;
- 12 (2) "Debt", any sum due and legally owed to any state
- agency which has accrued through contract, subrogation, tort, or
- operation of law regardless of whether there is an outstanding
- judgment for that sum, court costs as defined in section 488.010,
- 16 RSMo, fines and fees owed, or any support obligation which is
- 17 being enforced by the division of family services on behalf of a
- 18 person who is receiving support enforcement services pursuant to
- 19 section 454.425, RSMo;
 - (3) "Debtor", any individual, sole proprietorship,
- 21 partnership, corporation or other legal entity owing a debt;
 - (4) "Department", the department of revenue of the state of
- 23 Missouri;

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(5) "Refund", the Missouri income tax refund which the

department determines to be due any taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The amount of a refund shall not include any senior citizens property tax credit provided by sections 135.010 to 135.035, RSMo, unless such refund is being offset for a delinquency or debt relating to individual income tax or a property tax credit; and

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- (6) "State agency", any department, division, board, commission, office, or other agency of the state of Missouri, including public community college district.
- 144.025. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, in any retail sale other than retail sales governed by subsections 4 and 5 of this section, where any article on which sales or use tax has been paid, credited, or otherwise satisfied or which was exempted or excluded from sales or use tax is taken in trade as a credit or part payment on the purchase price of the article being sold, the tax imposed by sections 144.020 and 144.440 shall be computed only on that portion of the purchase price which exceeds the actual allowance made for the article traded in or exchanged, if there is a bill of sale or other record showing the actual allowance made for the article traded in or exchanged. [Where the article being traded in for credit or part payment is a motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor the person trading in the article must be the

owner or holder of a properly assigned certificate of ownership.] Where the purchaser of a motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor receives a rebate from the seller or manufacturer, the tax imposed by sections 144.020 and 144.440 shall be computed only on that portion of the purchase price which exceeds the amount of the rebate, if there is a bill of sale or other record showing the actual rebate given by the seller or manufacturer. Where the trade-in or exchange allowance plus any applicable rebate exceeds the purchase price of the purchased article there shall be no sales or use tax owed. This section shall also apply to motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors sold by the owner or holder of the properly assigned certificate of ownership if the seller purchases or contracts to purchase a subsequent motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor within one hundred eighty days before or after the date of the sale of the original article and a notarized bill of sale showing the paid sale price is presented to the department of revenue at the time of licensing. A copy of the bill of sale shall be left with the licensing office. Where the subsequent motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is titled more than one hundred eighty days after the sale of the original motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor, the allowance pursuant to this section shall be made if the person titling such article establishes that the purchase or contract to purchase was finalized prior to the

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expiration of the one hundred eighty-day period.

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- 2. As used in this section, the term "boat" includes all motorboats and vessels, as the terms "motorboat" and "vessel" are defined in section 306.010, RSMo.
 - 3. As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle" includes motor vehicles as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, recreational vehicles as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, or a combination of a truck as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, and a trailer as defined in section 301.010, RSMo.
 - 4. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to retail sales of manufactured homes in which the purchaser receives a document known as the "Manufacturer's Statement of Origin" for purposes of obtaining a title to the manufactured home from the department of revenue of this state or from the appropriate agency or officer of any other state.
 - 5. Any purchaser of a motor vehicle or trailer used for agricultural use by the purchaser shall be allowed to use as an allowance to offset the sales and use tax liability towards the purchase of the motor vehicle or trailer any grain or livestock produced or raised by the purchaser. The director of revenue may prescribe forms for compliance with this subsection.
 - 144.030. 1. There is hereby specifically exemted from the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to

sections 144.010 to 144.525 such retail sales as may be made in commerce between this state and any other state of the United States, or between this state and any foreign country, and any retail sale which the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, and such retail sales of tangible personal property which the general assembly of the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing or further taxing by the constitution of this state.

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- 2. There are also specifically exempted from the provisions of the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, RSMo, section 238.235, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.745 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, RSMo, section 238.235, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.745:
- (1) Motor fuel or special fuel subject to an excise tax of this state, unless all or part of such excise tax is refunded pursuant to section 142.584, RSMo; or upon the sale at retail of fuel to be consumed in manufacturing or creating gas, power, steam, electrical current or in furnishing water to be sold ultimately at retail; or feed for livestock or poultry; or grain to be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; or seed, limestone or fertilizer which is to be used for seeding, liming or fertilizing crops

which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; economic poisons registered pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri pesticide registration law (sections 281.220 to 281.310, RSMo) which are to be used in connection with the growth or production of crops, fruit trees or orchards applied before, during, or after planting, the crop of which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;

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- which when used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating become a component part or ingredient of the new personal property resulting from such manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which new personal property is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and materials, including without limitation, gases and manufactured goods, including without limitation, slagging materials and firebrick, which are ultimately consumed in the manufacturing process by blending, reacting or interacting with or by becoming, in whole or in part, component parts or ingredients of steel products intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;
- (3) Materials, replacement parts and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or

manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property;

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- Replacement machinery, equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such replacement machinery, equipment, and parts, used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and machinery and equipment, and the materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, a "material recovery processing plant" means a facility which converts recovered materials into a new product, or a different form which is used in producing a new product, and shall include a facility or equipment which is used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant but shall not include motor vehicles used on highways. For purposes of this section, the terms "motor vehicle" and "highway" shall have the same meaning pursuant to section 301.010, RSMo;
- (5) Machinery and equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction

of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new or to expand existing manufacturing, mining or fabricating plants in the state if such machinery and equipment is used directly in manufacturing, mining or fabricating a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;

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- (6) Tangible personal property which is used exclusively in the manufacturing, processing, modification or assembling of products sold to the United States government or to any agency of the United States government;
- (7) Animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes;
- (8) Newsprint, ink, computers, photosensitive paper and film, toner, printing plates and other machinery, equipment, replacement parts and supplies used in producing newspapers published for dissemination of news to the general public;
- (9) The rentals of films, records or any type of sound or picture transcriptions for public commercial display;
- (10) Pumping machinery and equipment used to propel products delivered by pipelines engaged as common carriers;
- (11) Railroad rolling stock for use in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce and motor vehicles licensed for a gross weight of twenty-four thousand pounds or more or trailers used by common carriers, as defined in section 390.020, RSMo, solely in the transportation of persons or property in

interstate commerce;

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- (12) Electrical energy used in the actual primary manufacture, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product, or electrical energy used in the actual secondary processing or fabricating of the product, or a material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection, in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer, if the total cost of electrical energy so used exceeds ten percent of the total cost of production, either primary or secondary, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used or if the raw materials used in such processing contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials as defined in section 260.200, RSMo. For purposes of this subdivision, "processing" means any mode of treatment, act or series of acts performed upon materials to transform and reduce them to a different state or thing, including treatment necessary to maintain or preserve such processing by the producer at the production facility;
- (13) Anodes which are used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which have a useful life of less than one year;
- (14) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring air pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of

such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices, and so certified as such by the director of the department of natural resources, except that any action by the director pursuant to this subdivision may be appealed to the air conservation commission which may uphold or reverse such action;

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- (15) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring water pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices, and so certified as such by the director of the department of natural resources, except that any action by the director pursuant to this subdivision may be appealed to the Missouri clean water commission which may uphold or reverse such action;
- (16) Tangible personal property purchased by a rural water district;
- (17) All amounts paid or charged for admission or participation or other fees paid by or other charges to individuals in or for any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, including museums, fairs, zoos and planetariums, owned or operated by a municipality or other political subdivision where all the proceeds derived therefrom benefit the municipality or other political subdivision and do not inure to any private person, firm, or corporation;

(18) All sales of insulin and prosthetic or orthopedic devices as defined on January 1, 1980, by the federal Medicare program pursuant to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965, including the items specified in Section 1862(a)(12) of that act, and also specifically including hearing aids and hearing aid supplies and all sales of drugs which may be legally dispensed by a licensed pharmacist only upon a lawful prescription of a practitioner licensed to administer those items, including samples and materials used to manufacture samples which may be dispensed by a practitioner authorized to dispense such samples and all sales of medical oxygen, home respiratory equipment and accessories, hospital beds and accessories and ambulatory aids, all sales of manual and powered wheelchairs, stairway lifts, Braille writers, electronic Braille equipment and, if purchased by or on behalf of a person with one or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, all sales of scooters, reading machines, electronic print enlargers and magnifiers, electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices, and items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities or sales of over-the-counter or nonprescription drugs to individuals with disabilities;

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(19) All sales made by or to religious and charitable

organizations and institutions in their religious, charitable or educational functions and activities and all sales made by or to all elementary and secondary schools operated at public expense in their educational functions and activities;

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- or for use in interstate commerce and all sales made by or to not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations, including fraternal organizations which have been declared tax-exempt organizations pursuant to Section 501(c)(8) or (10) of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code, as amended, solely in their civic or charitable functions and activities and all sales made to eleemosynary and penal institutions and industries of the state, and all sales made to any private not-for-profit institution of higher education not otherwise excluded pursuant to subdivision (19) of this subsection or any institution of higher education supported by public funds, and all sales made to a state relief agency in the exercise of relief functions and activities;
- (21) All ticket sales made by benevolent, scientific and educational associations which are formed to foster, encourage, and promote progress and improvement in the science of agriculture and in the raising and breeding of animals, and by nonprofit summer theater organizations if such organizations are exempt from federal tax pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and all admission charges and entry fees to

the Missouri state fair or any fair conducted by a county agricultural and mechanical society organized and operated pursuant to sections 262.290 to 262.530, RSMo;

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(22) All sales made to any private not-for-profit elementary or secondary school, all sales of feed additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, all sales of pesticides used in the production of crops, livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of bedding used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of propane or natural gas, electricity or diesel fuel used exclusively for drying agricultural crops, natural gas used in the primary manufacture or processing of fuel ethanol as defined in section 142.028, RSMo, and all sales of farm machinery and equipment, other than airplanes, motor vehicles and trailers. As used in this subdivision, the term "feed additives" means tangible personal property which, when mixed with feed for livestock or poultry, is to be used in the feeding of livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term "pesticides" includes adjuvants such as crop oils, surfactants, wetting agents and other assorted pesticide carriers used to improve or enhance the effect of a pesticide and the foam used to mark the application of pesticides and herbicides for the production of crops, livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term "farm machinery and

equipment" means new or used farm tractors and such other new or used farm machinery and equipment and repair or replacement parts thereon, and supplies and lubricants used exclusively, solely, and directly for producing crops, raising and feeding livestock, fish, poultry, pheasants, chukar, quail, or for producing milk for ultimate sale at retail and one-half of each purchaser's purchase of diesel fuel therefor which is:

(a) Used exclusively for agricultural purposes;

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- (b) Used on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products; and
- (c) Used directly in producing farm products to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail or in producing farm products to be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;
- (23) Except as otherwise provided in section 144.032, all sales of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil for domestic use and in any city not within a county, all sales of metered or unmetered water service for domestic use;
- (a) "Domestic use" means that portion of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil, and in any city not within a county, metered or unmetered water service, which an individual occupant of a residential premises uses for

nonbusiness, noncommercial or nonindustrial purposes. Utility service through a single or master meter for residential apartments or condominiums, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be deemed to be for domestic use. Each seller shall establish and maintain a system whereby individual purchases are determined as exempt or nonexempt;

- (b) Regulated utility sellers shall determine whether individual purchases are exempt or nonexempt based upon the seller's utility service rate classifications as contained in tariffs on file with and approved by the Missouri public service commission. Sales and purchases made pursuant to the rate classification "residential" and sales to and purchases made by or on behalf of the occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be considered as sales made for domestic use and such sales shall be exempt from sales tax. Sellers shall charge sales tax upon the entire amount of purchases classified as nondomestic use. The seller's utility service rate classification and the provision of service thereunder shall be conclusive as to whether or not the utility must charge sales tax;
- (c) Each person making domestic use purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property

so purchased for a nondomestic use shall, by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, and without assessment, notice or demand, file a return and pay sales tax on that portion of nondomestic purchases. Each person making nondomestic purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for domestic use, and each person making domestic purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, under a nonresidential utility service rate classification may, between the first day of the first month and the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, apply for credit or refund to the director of revenue and the director shall give credit or make refund for taxes paid on the domestic use portion of the purchase. person making such purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums shall have standing to apply to the director of revenue for such credit or refund;

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- (24) All sales of handicraft items made by the seller or the seller's spouse if the seller or the seller's spouse is at least sixty-five years of age, and if the total gross proceeds from such sales do not constitute a majority of the annual gross income of the seller;
 - (25) Excise taxes, collected on sales at retail, imposed by

Sections 4041, 4061, 4071, 4081, 4091, 4161, 4181, 4251, 4261 and 4271 of Title 26, United States Code. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to eliminate all state and local sales taxes on such excise taxes;

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- (26) Sales of fuel consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire, on navigable rivers bordering on or located in part in this state, if such fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such river;
- (27) All sales made to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.430, RSMo, or sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo, in the exercise of the functions and activities of such agency as provided pursuant to the compact;
- (28) Computers, computer software and computer security systems purchased for use by architectural or engineering firms headquartered in this state[. For the purposes of this subdivision, "headquartered in this state" means the office for the administrative management of at least four integrated facilities operated by the taxpayer is located in the state of Missouri];
- (29) All livestock sales when either the seller is engaged in the growing, producing or feeding of such livestock, or the

seller is engaged in the business of buying and selling, bartering or leasing of such livestock;

- (30) All sales of barges which are to be used primarily in the transportation of property or cargo on interstate waterways;
- (31) Electrical energy or gas, whether natural, artificial or propane, which is ultimately consumed in connection with the manufacturing of cellular glass products;
- (32) Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, all sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of crops, aquaculture, livestock or poultry;
- (33) Tangible personal property purchased for use or consumption directly or exclusively in the research and development of prescription pharmaceuticals consumed by humans or animals;
- (34) All sales of grain bins for storage of grain for resale;
- (35) All sales of feed which are developed for and used in the feeding of pets owned by a commercial breeder when such sales are made to a commercial breeder, as defined in section 273.325, RSMo, and licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357, RSMo;
- (36) All purchases by a contractor on behalf of an entity located in another state, provided that the entity is authorized to issue a certificate of exemption for purchases to a contractor under the provisions of that state's laws. For purposes of this

subdivision, the term "certificate of exemption" shall mean any document evidencing that the entity is exempt from sales and use taxes on purchases pursuant to the laws of the state in which the entity is located. Any contractor making purchases on behalf of such entity shall maintain a copy of the entity's exemption certificate as evidence of the exemption. If the exemption certificate issued by the exempt entity to the contractor is later determined by the director of revenue to be invalid for any reason and the contractor has accepted the certificate in good faith, neither the contractor or the exempt entity shall be liable for the payment of any taxes, interest and penalty due as the result of use of the invalid exemption certificate. Materials shall be exempt from all state and local sales and use taxes when purchased by a contractor for the purpose of fabricating tangible personal property which is used in fulfilling a contract for the purpose of constructing, repairing or remodeling facilities for the following:

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- (a) An exempt entity located in this state, if the entity is one of those entities able to issue project exemption certificates in accordance with the provisions of section 144.062; or
- (b) An exempt entity located outside the state if the exempt entity is authorized to issue an exemption certificate to contractors in accordance with the provisions of that state's law

and the applicable provisions of this section;

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- Tangible personal property purchased for use or consumption directly or exclusively in research or experimentation activities performed by life science companies and so certified as such by the director of the department of economic development or the director's designees; except that, the total amount of exemptions certified pursuant to this section shall not exceed one million three hundred thousand dollars in state and local taxes per fiscal year. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "life science companies" means companies whose primary research activities are in agriculture, pharmaceuticals, biomedical or food ingredients, and whose North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes fall under industry 541710 (biotech research or development laboratories), 621511 (medical laboratories) or 541940 (veterinary services). The exemption provided by this subdivision shall expire on June 30, 2003<u>;</u>
- (38) All sales or other transfers of tangible personal property to a lessor, who leases the property under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the sale or other transfer, to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.430, RSMo, or sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo.
 - 144.083. 1. The director of revenue shall require all

persons who are responsible for the collection of taxes under the provisions of section 144.080 to procure a retail sales license at no cost to the licensee which shall be prominently displayed at his place of business, and the license is valid until revoked by the director or surrendered by the person to whom issued when sales are discontinued. The director shall issue the retail sales license within ten working days following the receipt of a properly completed application. Any person applying for a retail sales license or reinstatement of a revoked sales tax license who owes any tax under sections 144.010 to 144.510 or sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo, must pay the amount due plus interest and penalties before the department may issue the applicant a license or reinstate the revoked license. All persons beginning business subsequent to August 13, 1986, and who are required to collect the sales tax shall secure a retail sales license prior to making sales at retail. Such license may, after ten days' notice, be revoked by the director of revenue only in the event the licensee shall be in default for a period of sixty days in the payment of any taxes levied under section 144.020 or sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo.

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2. The possession of a retail sales license shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of any city or county occupation license or any state license which is required for conducting any business where goods are sold at retail. The revocation of a

retailer's license by the director shall render the occupational license or the state license null and void.

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- 3. No person responsible for the collection of taxes under section 144.080 shall make sales at retail unless such person is the holder of a valid retail sales license. After all appeals have been exhausted, the director of revenue may notify the county or city law enforcement agency representing the area in which the former licensee's business is located that the retail sales license of such person has been revoked, and that any county or city occupation license of such person is also revoked. The county or city may enforce the provisions of this section, and may prohibit further sales at retail by such person.
- 144.615. There are specifically exempted from the taxes levied in sections 144.600 to 144.745:
- (1) Property, the storage, use or consumption of which this state is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state;
- (2) Property, the gross receipts from the sale of which are required to be included in the measure of the tax imposed pursuant to the Missouri sales tax law;
- (3) Tangible personal property, the sale <u>or other transfer</u> of which, if made in this state, would be exempt from or not subject to the Missouri sales tax pursuant to the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 144.030;

(4) Motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors subject to the tax imposed by section 144.440;

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- (5) Tangible personal property which has been subjected to a tax by any other state in this respect to its sales or use; provided, if such tax is less than the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745, such property, if otherwise taxable, shall be subject to a tax equal to the difference between such tax and the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745;
- (6) Tangible personal property held by processors, retailers, importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, or jobbers solely for resale in the regular course of business;
- (7) Personal and household effects and farm machinery used while an individual was a bona fide resident of another state and who thereafter became a resident of this state, or tangible personal property brought into the state by a nonresident for his own storage, use or consumption while temporarily within the state.
- 301.025. 1. No state registration license to operate any motor vehicle in this state shall be issued unless the application for license of a motor vehicle or trailer is accompanied by a tax receipt for the tax year which immediately precedes the year in which the vehicle's or trailer's registration is due and which reflects that all taxes, including delinquent taxes from prior years, have been paid, or a statement

certified by the county or township collector of the county or township in which the applicant's property was assessed showing that the state and county tangible personal property taxes for such previous tax year and all delinquent taxes due have been paid by the applicant or that no such taxes were due or, if the applicant is not a resident of this state and serving in the armed forces of the United States, the application is accompanied by a leave and earnings statement from such person verifying such status or, if the applicant is an organization described pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100, RSMo, or subsection 1 of section 137.101, RSMo, the application is accompanied by a document, in a form approved by the director, verifying that the organization is registered with the department of revenue or is determined by the internal revenue service to be a tax-exempt entity. If the director of the department of revenue has been notified by the assessor pursuant to subsection 2 of section 137.101, RSMo, that the applicant's personal property is not tax-exempt, then the organization's application shall be accompanied by a statement certified by the county or township collector of the county or township in which the organization's property was assessed showing that the state and county tangible personal property taxes for such previous tax year and all delinquent taxes due have been paid by the organization. In the event the registration is a renewal of a

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registration made two or three years previously, the application shall be accompanied by proof that taxes were not due or have been paid for the two or three years which immediately precede the year in which the motor vehicle's or trailer's registration The county or township collector shall not be required is due. to issue a receipt for the immediately preceding tax year until all personal property taxes, including all delinquent taxes currently due, are paid. If the applicant was a resident of another county of this state in the applicable preceding years, he or she must submit to the collector in the county or township of residence proof that the personal property tax was paid in the applicable tax years. Every county and township collector shall give each person a tax receipt or a certified statement of tangible personal property taxes paid. The receipt issued by the county collector in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government which contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county, any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county and any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least one

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hundred ten thousand but less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall be determined null and void if the person paying tangible personal property taxes issues or passes a check or other similar sight order which is returned to the collector because the account upon which the check or order was drawn was closed or did not have sufficient funds at the time of presentation for payment by the collector to meet the face amount of the check or order. The collector may assess and collect in addition to any other penalty or interest that may be owed, a penalty of ten dollars or five percent of the total amount of the returned check or order whichever amount is greater to be deposited in the county general revenue fund, but in no event shall such penalty imposed exceed one hundred dollars. The collector may refuse to accept any check or other similar sight order in payment of any tax currently owed plus penalty or interest from a person who previously attempted to pay such amount with a check or order that was returned to the collector unless the remittance is in the form of a cashier's check, certified check or money order. If a person does not comply with the provisions of this section, a tax receipt issued pursuant to this section is null and void and no state registration license shall be issued or renewed. Where no such taxes are due each such collector shall, upon request, certify such fact and transmit such statement to the person making the request.

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receipt or statement shall describe by type the total number of motor vehicles on which personal property taxes were paid, and no renewal of any state registration license shall be issued to any person for a number greater than that shown on his or her tax receipt or statement except for a vehicle which was purchased without another vehicle being traded therefor, or for a vehicle previously registered in another state, provided the application for title or other evidence shows that the date the vehicle was purchased or was first registered in this state was such that no personal property tax was owed on such vehicle as of the date of the last tax receipt or certified statement prior to the renewal. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms. If electronic data is not available, residents of counties with a township form of government and with township collectors shall present personal property tax receipts which have been paid for the preceding two years when registering under this section.

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2. Every county collector in counties with a population of over six hundred thousand and less than nine hundred thousand shall give priority to issuing tax receipts or certified statements pursuant to this section for any person whose motor vehicle registration expires in January. Such collector shall send tax receipts or certified statements for personal property

taxes for the previous year within three days to any person who pays the person's personal property tax in person, and within twenty working days, if the payment is made by mail. Any person wishing to have priority pursuant to this subsection shall notify the collector at the time of payment of the property taxes that a motor vehicle registration expires in January. Any person purchasing a new vehicle in December and licensing such vehicle in January of the following year, may use the personal property tax receipt of the prior year as proof of payment.

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- 3. In addition to all other requirements, the director of revenue shall not register any vehicle subject to the heavy vehicle use tax imposed by Section 4481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 unless the applicant presents proof of payment, or that such tax is not owing, in such form as may be prescribed by the United States Secretary of the Treasury. No proof of payment of such tax shall be required by the director until the form for proof of payment has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 4. Beginning July 1, 2000, a county or township collector may notify, by ordinary mail, any owner of a motor vehicle for which personal property taxes have not been paid that if full payment is not received within thirty days the collector may notify the director of revenue to suspend the motor vehicle registration for such vehicle. Any notification returned to the

collector by the post office shall not result in the notification to the director of revenue for suspension of a motor vehicle registration. Thereafter, if the owner fails to timely pay such taxes the collector may notify the director of revenue of such Such notification shall be on forms designed and failure. provided by the department of revenue and shall list the motor vehicle owner's full name, including middle initial, the owner's address, and the year, make, model and vehicle identification number of such motor vehicle. Upon receipt of this notification the director of revenue may provide notice of suspension of motor vehicle registration to the owner at the owner's last address shown on the records of the department of revenue. suspension imposed may remain in effect until the department of revenue receives notification from a county or township collector that the personal property taxes have been paid in full. Upon the owner furnishing proof of payment of such taxes and paying a twenty dollar reinstatement fee to the director of revenue the motor vehicle or vehicles registration shall be reinstated. the event a motor vehicle registration is suspended for nonpayment of personal property tax the owner so aggrieved may appeal to the circuit court of the county of his or her residence for review of such suspension at any time within thirty days after notice of motor vehicle registration suspension. appeal the cause shall be heard de novo in the manner provided by

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chapter 536, RSMo, for the review of administrative decisions.

The circuit court may order the director to reinstate such registration, sustain the suspension of registration by the director or set aside or modify such suspension. Appeals from the judgment of the circuit court may be taken as in civil cases.

The prosecuting attorney of the county where such appeal is taken shall appear in behalf of the director, and prosecute or defend, as the case may require.

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- 5. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2000, shall be invalid and void.
- 644.032. 1. The governing body of any municipality or county may impose, by ordinance or order, a sales tax in an amount not to exceed one-half of one percent on all retail sales made in such municipality or county which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo. The

tax authorized by this section and section 644.033 shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no ordinance or order imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section and section 644.033 shall be effective unless the governing body of the municipality or county submits to the voters of the municipality or county, at a municipal, county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality or county to impose a tax, provided, that the tax authorized by this section shall not be imposed on the sales of food, as defined in section 144.014, RSMo, when imposed by any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

Shall the municipality (county) of impose a sales tax of (insert amount) for the purpose of providing funding for (insert either storm water control, or local parks, or storm water control and local parks) for the municipality (county)?

20 [] YES [] NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect

on the first day of the second quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of the tax. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the municipality or county shall not impose the sales tax authorized in this section and section 644.033 until the governing body of the municipality or county resubmits another proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality or county to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and section 644.033 and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon; however, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section and section 644.033 be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal pursuant to this section and section 644.033.

- 3. All revenue received by a municipality or county from the tax authorized under the provisions of this section and section 644.033 shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used to provide funding for storm water control or for local parks, or both, within such municipality or county, provided that such revenue may be used for local parks outside such municipality or county if the municipality or county is engaged in a cooperative agreement pursuant to section 70.220, RSMo.
 - 4. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not

needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other municipal or county funds.

2.

Section 1. 1. "Public entity", as used in this section, shall mean the board of fund commissioners of the state and the state board of public buildings.

- 2. Any public entity as defined in subsection 1 of this section may:
- (1) Execute and perform any obligations under any instruments, contracts, or agreements convenient or necessary to incur obligations with interest calculated at a fixed or variable rate; and
- (2) Obtain without any requirement for bidding, but with compliance with the public entity's policies, credit enhancement or other financing arrangements and execute and perform any obligations under any related contracts and agreements convenient or necessary to facilitate such enhancement or financing arrangements including but not limited to arrangements such as municipal bond insurance; surety bonds; liquidity facilities; forward agreements; tender agreements; remarketing agreements; option agreements; interest rate swap, exchange, cap, lock or floor agreements; letters of credit; and purchase agreements.
- 3. All financial arrangements entered into under the provisions of this section shall be fully enforceable as valid

and binding contracts as and to the extent provided herein and by other applicable law.

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- 4. Nothing in this section shall be applied or interpreted to diminish the power any public entity may otherwise have under any other provisions of law.
 - [135.750. 1. Beginning January 1, 6 7 1999, a taxpayer shall be granted a tax 8 credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant 9 to chapter 143, RSMo, excluding withholding 10 tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.261, 11 RSMo, or chapter 148, RSMo, for up to fifty percent of the amount of investment in 12 13 production or production-related activities 14 in a qualified film production project. As 15 used in this section, the term "taxpayer" 16 means an individual, a partnership, or a 17 corporation as described in section 143.441, 18 143.471, RSMo, or section 148.370, RSMo, and 19 the term "qualified film production project" 20 means any film production project with an 21 expected in-state expenditure budget in 22 excess of three hundred thousand dollars. 23 Each film production company shall be limited 24 to one qualified film production project per 25 year. Activities qualifying a taxpayer for 26 the tax credit pursuant to this subsection 27 shall be approved by the office of the 28 Missouri film commission and the department 29 of economic development.
 - 2. Taxpayers shall apply for the film production tax credit by submitting an application to the department of economic development, on a form provided by the department. As part of the application, the expected in-state expenditures of the qualified film production project shall be documented. In addition, the application shall include an economic impact statement, showing the economic impact from the activities of the film production project. Such economic impact statement shall indicate the impact on the region of the state in which the film production or

production-related activities are located and on the state as a whole.

- 3. Tax credits certified pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars per taxpayer per year, and shall not exceed a total for all tax credits certified of one million dollars per year. Taxpayers may carry forward unused credits for up to five tax periods, provided all such credits shall be claimed within ten tax periods following the tax period in which the film production or production-related activities for which the credits are certified by the department occurred.
- 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any taxpayer may sell, assign, exchange, convey or otherwise transfer tax credits allowed in subsection 1 of this section. The taxpayer acquiring the tax credits may use the acquired credits to offset the tax liabilities otherwise imposed by chapter 143, RSMo, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo, or chapter 148, RSMo. Unused acquired credits may be carried forward for up to five tax periods, provided all such credits shall be claimed within ten tax periods following the tax period in which the film production or production-related activities for which the credits are certified by the department occurred. 1

Section B. The enactment of section 137.078 and the repeal and reenactment of section 143.081 of section A of this act shall become effective January 1, 2005.

Section C. Because immediate action is necessary to protect the economic welfare of the citizens of this state, the repeal and reenactment of sections 137.100, 144.030, and 144.615 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety,

- and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning
- of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections
- 3 137.100, 144.030, and 144.615 of section A of this act shall be
- 4 in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.